

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Directorate of Intelligence  
17 June 1967

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 8:30 a.m. EDT)

1. Soviet Premier Kosygin arrived in New York at 5:03 a.m. EDT this morning after brief consultations in Paris which dampened French hopes for four-power talks and at least postponed a trip to the UN by De Gaulle. Kosygin obviously did not wish to argue his case in the press in advance of his appearance in New York; he put off questions by newsmen in France with terse replies which were moderate in tone but unrevealing in substance. Press reports from Paris quoted French authorities, however, as saying that the Soviet leader left the impression he does not expect to gain the required two-thirds approval by the General Assembly for a resolution condemning Israeli "aggression." One key Egyptian official has expressed the same opinion, but Cairo apparently hopes to focus on demanding Israel's withdrawal from conquered territory. Both Soviets and Arabs have mounted propaganda attacks on alleged Israeli mistreatment of Arabs in the conquered territories.

2. The Arabs apparently intend to call frequent meetings of their "Asian brethren" during the session.

[redacted] Indians and Pakistanis competed to be the most outspoken defender of the "Arab cause". An attempt by the Western European group to hold a similar meeting failed because of French and Swedish objection. This is being interpreted in New York as unwillingness on the part of these two nations to be involved in consultations to which the Arabs take exception. The US Mission to the UN cites Britain,

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Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand, Ceylon and Turkey as among those expressing the general opinion that Israel could alter the atmosphere of the meeting in its favor by showing a desire for a "generous and magnanimous" settlement.

3. Latest reports indicate that the Arab foreign ministers conference will convene today in Kuwait. An Arab press report, however, predicts the participants will leave as a group for New York tomorrow.

4. King Faysal is being strongly criticized by many Saudi "intellectuals", regular army officers, and third country Arabs for failure to engage Saudi Arabia more actively in the recent hostilities [redacted]

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[redacted] The conflict may have improved the government's internal security, however. In the early days of the crisis, when it appeared that Nasir would defeat Israel and then turn his attention to toppling the Faysal regime, many individuals in the government and military services, who had previously concealed their opposition to Faysal, revealed their true attitudes.

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5. Many countries are pledging aid for Arab victims of the Middle East war. The Soviet Union has promised over two million dollars for relief, and Canada has begun to ship food valued at a similar amount. Jordan has received particular attention in relief contributions, with \$14 million pledged from Kuwait, \$19 million from Saudi Arabia, \$4.2 million from Algeria, \$1.4 million from Libya, \$1 million from Egypt, \$160,000 from Lebanon, and \$280,000 from Iran.

6. The US Embassy in Tel Aviv reports that a return of the Israeli male population to civilian pursuits is already apparent throughout the country. An estimated 20 to 30 percent of those mobilized as of 5 June have already been demobilized, and the process is continuing. [redacted]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
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17 June 1967

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 4:30 p.m. EDT)

UNITED NATIONS

1. This morning's brief opening session of the General Assembly presaged a debate on Monday over interpreting the terms of reference for the Assembly's emergency session. The Jordanian ambassador made it clear that the main order of business should be the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces and that this -- not a general debate on the Middle East situation -- was the only proposal to be considered.
2. Following the session, Kosygin adjourned to the Soviet-owned residence at Glen Gove. An official of the Soviet UN Mission said yesterday that Kosygin probably would stay for a week or ten days and possibly for the entire session, which the official expected to last 12-15 days.
3. As to how the Assembly session will proceed and what will come out of it at the end, earlier reports indicate there may be considerable differences of view within the various geographical groups. A French Foreign Ministry source, for example, told a US Embassy officer this week that he believed the Francophone Africans would in general try to remain nonaligned between the Arabs and Israel and that only Mauritania, Mali, and perhaps Congo (Brazzaville) would be likely to vote to condemn Israel. The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that 14 of the 35 Organization for African Unity (OAU) members will support Egypt, with the remainder either opposed or abstaining.

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5. According to press reports, UK Foreign Secretary Brown stated today the "recognition that the war should not lead to territorial aggrandizement" must be "one contribution" to a settlement. He also referred to the need for security guarantees of Middle East boundaries from the international community as a whole. Speaking yesterday in the Canadian House of Commons, Prime Minister Pearson stated that "any request for withdrawal of Israeli forces ... should be accompanied by effective international guarantees for the security of Israel."

6. All East European Communist governments, except that of Albania, are following the Soviet pattern by sending delegations headed by premiers and foreign ministers. Among the East European deputations, Bulgarian Premier Todor Zhivkov is the only chief of government who is also party first secretary.

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7. Reports on East European approaches to substantive matters before the Assembly seem to be following predictable courses. Aside from Rumania, which continues to stress its "neutrality" between the Arabs and the Israelis, all other regimes are issuing strong pro-Arab statements.

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#### ASIAN REACTIONS

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9. The US Ambassador in Kuala Lumpur believes that Malaysia will avoid taking any initiative in the UN. If forced to do so, however, it will take a generally pro-Arab stance, stressing Israel's refusal to accept the return of the Palestinian refugees. It may be expected to support a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces to their country's original boundaries, while at the same time supporting amendments guaranteeing Israel the right of navigation of the Suez

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Canal and Gulf of Aqaba. In a meeting of Asian UN representatives in New York, Indonesia reportedly spoke in favor of a resolution condemning Israel for aggression and demanding unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces. Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik, however, has urged Arab recognition of Israel as a state.

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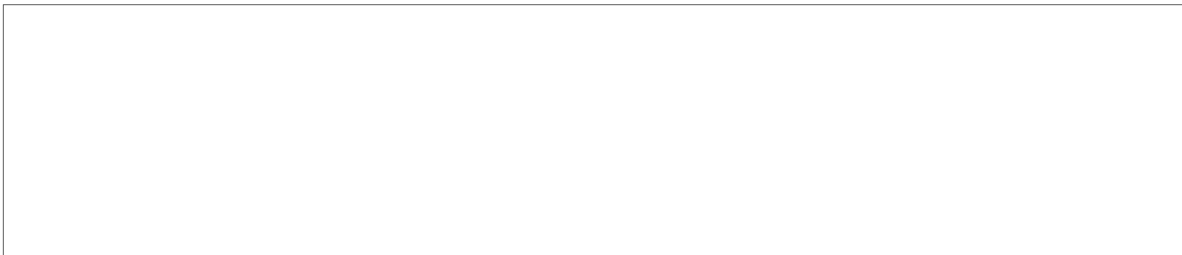
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A press report from Cairo today states that the Egyptians have agreed to allow the evacuation of crewmen from ships stranded in the Great Bitter Lake section of the Canal. Two US ships, the African Glen (Farrell Lines) and Observer (Marine Carrier Corp.), are reported there.

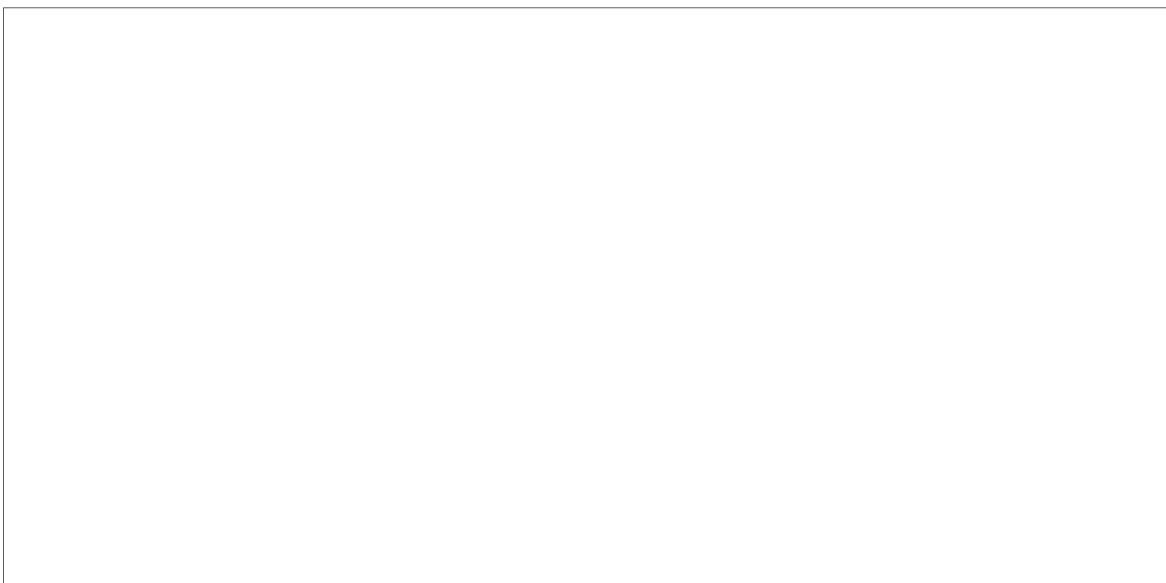
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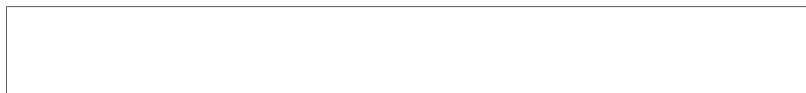
ARAB DEVELOPMENTS



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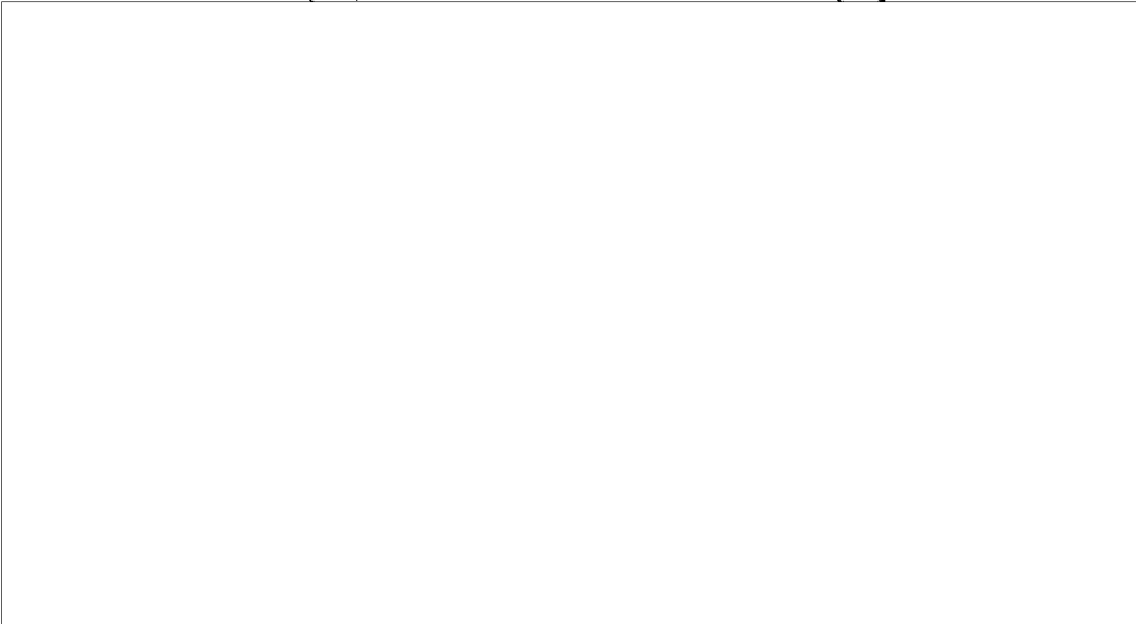
14. Lebanese Foreign Minister Hakim told the US Charge in Beirut yesterday that the Arabs have lost all confidence in the US. Hakim insisted that a unilateral Israeli withdrawal is an absolute precondition for any discussions. The Embassy also states that its sources report increased animosity toward the US as a result of the negative US position on the special General Assembly session.

15. Habib Bourguiba Jr., the Tunisian Foreign Minister, has urged that the US take the lead in getting an Assembly resolution demanding Israeli withdrawal and confirming the territorial integrity of Near Eastern states. He further told the US Ambassador today that, with the Libyan demand that the US and UK withdraw from their bases in Libya, the Tunisian Government will be "defenseless" against the "threat from the East."



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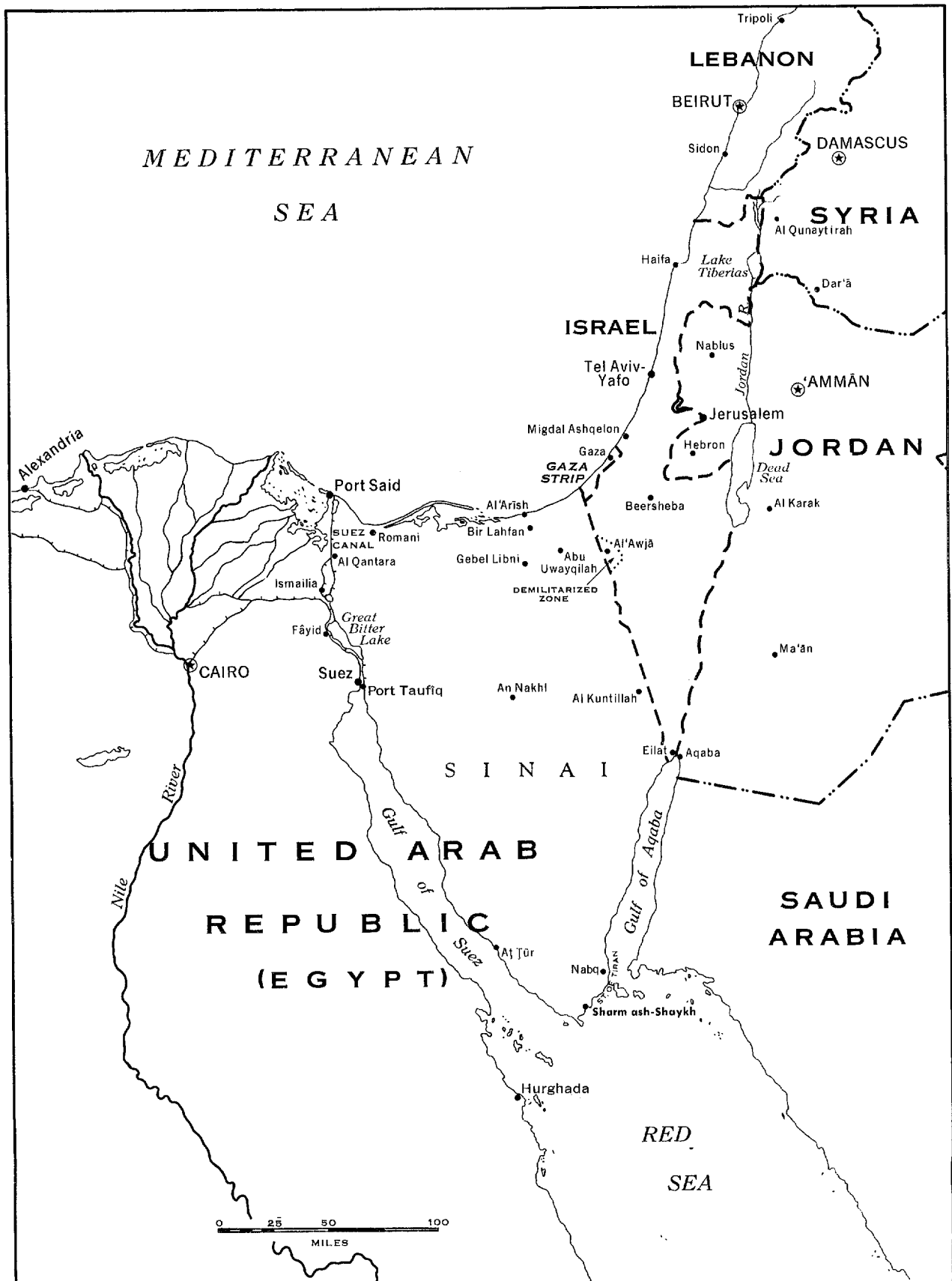




17. The Syrian ambassador to Jordan returned to Amman yesterday, in another token of the superficial improvement in relations between the moderate Jordanian and the radical Syrian regimes. Unoccupied Jordan is still quiet, and a census of refugees is now underway. The Jordanian Government has officially denied Israeli propaganda that it holds the Egyptians responsible for the destruction of two Jordanian armored brigades in the fighting, although in fact the Jordanians do blame Cairo for failing to inform them of the destruction of Egyptian air capability; the Jordanians say they would have deployed their armor differently had they known.



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